

**TITLE: Interlocking Knockdown Furniture with Upright Locking Protrusions**

### Cross Reference to Related Application

This application is a divisional application based upon my prior pending application, Serial No. 09/912,718, filed July 26, 2001 by applicant, Franciscus P. Bart, and entitled “Jointed Interlocking Knock-Down Furniture.”

## Background of the Invention

## **I. Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates generally to modular furniture items. More particularly, my invention relates to portable, knockdown furniture items comprising a plurality of flat, readily transportable parts that can be easily erected or disassembled without special tools.

## **II. Description of the Prior Art**

The prior art recognizes that modular, knockdown furniture items have a variety of useful applications. One advantage of modular construction is that the device parts may be shipped in a flat configuration in disassembled form. The user can then simply fit the parts together to create a piece of furniture. With a variety of parts of different shapes and sizes, the user can create different artistic effects as well as different furniture forms. Once at the application site, the parts should fit together reliably and easily to facilitate erection.

Furniture articles that can be folded or disassembled into individual, flat constituent parts can more easily be stored and transported. When unassembled and piled together, flat parts will occupy a minimum amount of storage space. Hunters, campers, and other outdoor users, for example, prefer knockdown items, as they can easily be stored, hauled to the campsite, and erected for use in a short period of time. The user can easily put the items together, as long as simplicity of design is maintained, and especially where the design omits irregular or complex parts. Favorable designs should comprise parts that may be quickly and

1 easily assembled without the use of hand tools. The requirement of special tools is especially  
2 disadvantageous. Furniture items comprising a minimum of parts that fit together reliably  
3 without the necessity to read or study manuals or other documentation are preferred.

4 One problem with modular furniture is that sturdy, assembled structures are difficult to  
5 erect with parts that are easily assembled and disassembled. Some prior art knockdown  
6 articles have recognizable disadvantages. Some devices comprise too many parts, and  
7 sometimes tools or special fasteners are required for erection. Some knockdown devices  
8 comprise intricate parts that are too expensive. Some folding furniture devices require  
9 assembly by relatively skilled personnel. Some knockdown articles cannot withstand heavy  
10 use, and they will not reliably support heavy loads. Known devices that do not require  
11 fasteners and/or hand tools for assembly or disassembly lack the mechanical durability and  
12 dependability required for commercial success.

13 The most reliable and durable prior art knockdown furniture items have all required  
14 tools or multiple fasteners. An easily assembled knockdown arrangement that consists only  
15 of flat pieces, and which can be hand-assembled into a durable and powerful furniture article  
16 would be highly desirable.

## 17 **Summary of the Invention**

18  
19 All embodiments of my knockdown furniture comprise a plurality of flat, planar parts  
20 that can be easily erected without hand tools or fasteners. The assembled items are easily  
21 disassembled, and the lightweight, flat parts can be quickly separated and stored for  
22 transportation.

23 Each furniture item comprises a plurality of identical, generally C-shaped legs, a  
24 relatively large, flat top supported by the legs, and a planar lock in the form of an intermediate  
25 surface disposed by the legs below the top. The top may be circular, or it may be in the form  
26 of a regular polygon. The lock may be shaped similarly, but preferably, it is smaller than the  
27 top. Each leg is generally C-shaped, comprising a foot for touching the ground or floor, an  
28 upper arm for grasping the top, and an intermediate section that is oriented generally  
29 perpendicularly relative to the ground when assembly is completed.

30 Special slots are defined in the lock for receiving the legs, which are first rotated  
31 during assembly until the legs are vertical, with their midsections confined and captivated

1 within the lock slots. Importantly, each leg intermediate section varies in width. The outside  
2 of the leg intermediate region comprises a ramp. The inside of the same area forms a  
3 complementary leg edge. The distance between the ramp's structure and the complementary  
4 edges varies, to enable a wedging action in response to the lock. The legs assume a position  
5 in assembly wherein they are radially spaced apart, with the inner, complementary leg edges  
6 of each leg midsection abutting one another. At the same time, the leg's ramps contact the  
7 outermost ends of the lock slots, in which the legs are inserted and confined. Once the legs  
8 are installed, the lock can be pressed downwardly to firmly, compressively secure the legs and  
9 the rest of the parts together. The leg arms have hooks that firmly grasp the top in assembly.

10 This invention provides a knock down furniture design comprising a plurality of flat,  
11 planar parts that can be fitted together without tools or fasteners. Once assembled, the device  
12 functions durably and dependably until disassembled as desired.

13 Thus, a basic object of my invention is to provide a knockdown furniture item  
14 comprised only of flat, interfitting parts that can be assembled without tools or fasteners.

15 Another basic object is to provide a robust furniture item that can be easily stored and  
16 transported.

17 A fundamental object is to provide a furniture item of the character described that can  
18 be user-erected without tools.

19 Similarly, it is a broad object of my invention to provide a knockdown furniture item  
20 comprising a minimal number of parts.

21 Yet another important object is to provide a furniture item of the character described  
22 that can be deployed in the form of a table, chair or other desired furniture article.

23 Another object is to provide a stool, table or similar furniture article that can be stored  
24 in a completely flat orientation.

25 A similar object is to minimize storage and transportation volume requirements.

26 Another important object is to provide a similar furniture article of the character  
27 described which is lightweight and sturdy.

28 A still further object is to provide a modular knockdown furniture item such as a table  
29 or chair whose components can be sold in an easily assembled kit form.

30 Yet, another broad object is to provide an article of furniture comprising generally  
31 planar parts that are made of sheet or board material.

1 Another important object is to enable the user to quickly erect a durable and sturdy  
2 furniture article without special training.

3 A similar object is to enable the user to quickly erect a sturdy and durable furniture  
4 item without the need for referencing complex manuals or instructions.

5 A fundamental object is to provide a modular, knockdown furniture construction of  
6 the character described comprised of parts that may be manufactured from plastic, corrugated  
7 material, cardboard, plywood or the like.

8 These and other objects and advantages of the present invention, along with features  
9 of novelty appurtenant thereto, will appear or become apparent in the course of the following  
10 descriptive sections.

### 11 **Brief Description of the Drawings**

12 In the following drawings, which form a part of the specification and which are to be  
13 construed in conjunction therewith, and in which like reference numerals have been employed  
14 throughout wherever possible to indicate like parts in the various views:

15 FIGURE 1 is a frontal isometric perspective view of a preferred embodiment of my  
16 invention, comprising a knockdown table with an octagonal top;

17 FIGURE 2 is a top plan view thereof;

18 FIGURE 3 is a front plan view thereof;

19 FIGURE 4 is an exploded isometric view thereof;

20 FIGURE 5 is a frontal isometric view of a partially erected assembly;

21 FIGURE 6 is a front elevational view of the partially erected assembly of Fig. 5, with  
22 the legs in a position after initial assembly;

23 FIGURE 7 is a top plan view of the assembly of Figure 6;

24 FIGURE 8 is a frontal isometric view of the table, with the legs fully inserted and  
25 rotated into a potential top-grasping configuration before reaching the final assembled  
26 orientation;

27 FIGURE 9 is an exploded plan view of the individual, unassembled parts of the first  
28 embodiment conveniently, flatly disposed in a position for transportation or assembly;

29 FIGURE 10 is an enlarged, front plan view of the preferred embodiment, showing it  
30 partially assembled/disassembled;

1           FIGURE 11 is a top plan view of the preferred embodiment taken generally along  
2 lines 11-11 in Figure 10;

3           FIGURE 12 is an enlarged, fragmentary sectional view of the preferred embodiment  
4 based generally upon circled region 12 of Figure 11;

5           FIGURE 13 is a frontal isometric view of a second or alternative embodiment of my  
6 invention, comprising a knockdown chair or stool with a round top;

7           FIGURE 14 is a front plan view of the alternative embodiment;

8           FIGURE 15 is a top plan view of the alternative embodiment;

9           FIGURE 16 is a bottom isometric view of the alternative embodiment;

10          FIGURE 17 is an enlarged, partially assembled/disassembled, front plan view of the  
11 alternative embodiment;

12          FIGURE 18 is an enlarged, fragmentary sectional view taken generally along line 18-  
13 18 of Figure 17;

14          FIGURE 19 is an enlarged, partially exploded, isometric view of the alternative  
15 embodiment in a partially assembled/disassembled orientation;

16          FIGURE 20 is a fully exploded, isometric view of the alternative embodiment;

17          FIGURE 21 is an exploded plan view of the individual, unassembled parts of the  
18 alternative embodiment conveniently with the components flatly disposed in a position for  
19 transportation or assembly;

20          FIGURE 22 is a frontal isometric view of an embodiment of my invention, in which  
21 the lock is not penetrated by the leg's arms;

22          FIGURE 23 is a front plan view of the embodiment of Figure 22;

23          FIGURE 24 is a top plan view;

24          FIGURE 25 is a bottom plan view; and,

25          FIGURE 26 is a greatly enlarged plan view of a leg used in it he embodiment of  
26 Figures 22-25.

## Detailed Description

Turning initially now to Figures 1-12 of the drawings, an alternative embodiment of my knockdown furniture invention comprises a table, generally designated by the reference numeral 30. The preferred embodiment is seen in Figures 22-26. Table 30 comprises a plurality of planar parts to be described later, that can all be made from planar material such as cardboard, fiber board, corrugated plywood or the like. The parts may be assembled or disassembled, as described later, without hand tools, and when assembled, a rigid and dependable furniture item is created. No special fasteners are required.

Table 30 comprises the three main components laid out for convenient viewing in Figure 9. These are legs, generally designated by the reference numeral 32, a planar, generally polygonal top, broadly designated by the reference numeral 34, and an intermediate, planar lock, generally designated by the reference numeral 36. When the foregoing parts are assembled, as described in further detail hereinafter, the legs are inserted through the slot structure 39 (Fig. 4) defined in the lock 36, and they reach upwardly and engage and support top 34. Once they are inserted and properly juxtapositioned by the assembler, the lock 36 is pressed downwardly to secure the legs in radially spaced-apart orientation, firmly grasping the top and reinforcing the leg structure. As hereinafter further described, the furniture item (i.e., table 30) results. It is adapted to be deployed upon a firm, planar, supporting surface such as floor 37 (Fig. 1). When assembled, the table legs 32 are firmly pressed against one another in an edgewise fashion, with the tabletop 34 disposed vertically above the lock 36. When properly deployed, lock 36 will be parallel with top 34. The exposed, upper supporting surface 35 of table top 34 presents a strong and durable support for a variety of items, including picnic supplies, silverware, plates, pots and pans and the like.

In table embodiment 30, the top 34 is preferably octagonal, comprising eight symmetrical edges 40 (Fig. 2) that are radially spaced apart about the center of table surface 35. This configuration is but one of many that may be adopted. For example, the top 34 may be round, triangular, hexagonal, or square. It may assume the shape of any regular polygon. Where legs of varying configurations are allowed, then the top may assume a rectangular shape, or even irregular shapes, resembling trapezoids, truncated cones, semicircles and/or the like. Preferably, the legs form a symmetrical array, placed radially about the structure. Preferably, there are a number of legs 32 at least equal to three, and preferably equal to an

1 integer fraction of the number of topsides. For example, where an octagonal top 34 is chosen,  
2 eight-table sides result, and eight divided by the integer two yields four legs. As will become  
3 apparent hereinafter, the number of legs could equal the number of tabletop sides, particularly  
4 with a square top. Preferably, the design contemplates one leg 32 for each two tabletop sides.

5 The preferred legs 32 are all planar (i.e., for example, each leg is identical), and  
6 preferably, in a typical package of components, sold as a kit. With primary reference directed  
7 to Figures 4, 5, 9, and 10, the legs comprise a bottom foot 46, an upper arm 50, and an  
8 integral midsection 48. Each foot 46 comprises a terminal bottom edge 49 (Fig. 5) adapted to  
9 be disposed upon a supporting surface 37 (Fig. 1) when the assembly is constructed. Foot 46  
10 upwardly transitions to midsection 48 (Fig. 4). The outer edge 51 (Fig. 4) of each foot meets  
11 the supporting ledge 52 (Figs. 4, 5) formed on the outside of midsection 48. A step-like, stair-  
12 shaped wedging region 53 is formed on the outside of the legs, spaced apart from the specially  
13 configured, complimentary inner edges 54 (Fig. 9) of each midsection 48. Importantly, the  
14 width of the leg across the intermediate portions 48 varies. In other words, the distance  
15 between the inner edge 54 and the opposite, outer wedging region 53 preferably increases as  
16 one moves downwardly. As explained later, this facilitates a locking action as the lock is  
17 pressed into position.

18 Each arm 50 integrally extends angularly, upwardly and outwardly from midsection  
19 48 (i.e., Fig. 10). The inner, upper arm edges 58 and 59, and upper, supporting ledge 60 (Fig.  
20 8) transition away from special edge 54 of the midsection 48. The lower, outer edge 61 of the  
21 arms is substantially straight. As best seen in Fig. 5, the midsection's wedging region 53  
22 comprises an angled edge 62 (Fig. 5) that adjoins arm upper edge 61 and raised, projecting  
23 region 53 (Fig. 5). Region 53 comprises a first ramp 67 (Fig. 8) and a second ramp 69 (Fig.  
24 5). Ramp 67 adjoins angled midsection edge 62. Ramp 69 adjoins ramp 67 and ledge 52  
25 (Figs. 5). Region 53 effectively causes the width across the leg midsection to vary, i.e., the  
26 width between edges 54 and 62 is less than the width between edge 54 and ramps 67 or 69.  
27 The lock wedges the parts together as it is pressed downwardly, with the leg midsection  
28 captivated within the lock slots described later. In other words, in assembly, the legs are  
29 juxtapositioned between the orientations of Figures 5 and 10; Figure 5 shows the lock partly  
30 installed upon the loose legs and Figure 10 shows the firm leg alignment maintained by the  
31 lock after it has been pressed into place.

1           The upper arm 50 of each leg 32 terminates in a generally C-shaped hook 70 (Figs. 5,  
2 8, 10) that projects from exposed ledge 60 of the arm. When assembled, the arm ledge 60 will  
3 support the tabletop 34 previously described, as the various table edges 40 can be fitted within  
4 channels 72 (Figs. 8, 10) so the arms support the tabletop. The upper ledges 60 of each leg  
5 are parallel with ledges 52 (Fig. 4) that support the lock 36. Hook 70 comprises an inwardly  
6 projecting channel 72 that receives edges of the tabletop upon assembly. The channel 72  
7 results from the generally C-shaped terminus 73 at the top of each leg's upper arms 50.  
8 Channels 72 (Fig. 8) will be arranged symmetrically, in a radially spaced apart configuration  
9 conforming to the placement of the legs upon assembly. Upon proper assembly, the exposed  
10 upper surface 74 (Figs. 8, 10, 11) of each terminus will be oriented parallel with ledges 52 and  
11 60 previously described, with adjoining vertical surface 75 (Fig. 10) oriented perpendicularly.

12           The lock 36 is best addressed with concurrent reference to Figures 4, 9, 11, and 12. It  
13 will be observed that the generally planar lock is flat and square. Its shape is not as important  
14 as the fact that it contains an internal, central slot structure 39, which is symmetrical. With  
15 four legs, it is preferably in the form of a cross, with one individual slot to receive each leg.  
16 In this embodiment, four individual radially spaced apart slots 80 (Fig. 4) are defined in the  
17 lock 36. The lock 36 has a plurality of symmetrical sides 81 (Fig. 9) forming, in this instance,  
18 a square shape. The shape can be different, as apparent to those with skill in the art. The  
19 number of slots preferably equals the number of legs to be used. In the best mode of this  
20 embodiment, the four, individual radially spaced-apart slots 80 meet at the center 82 of the  
21 lock, and the outermost slot ends project towards the lock corners. The slots are dimensioned  
22 carefully to frictionally and firmly receive and lock the legs. The distance from a slot end 83  
23 to the slot center 82 (Fig. 9) roughly approximates the width of the leg midsection or wedging  
24 region as measured between inner edge 54 (i.e., Figs. 4, 5, 9) and the ramps 67, 69 (Figs. 5,  
25 10).

26           Proper dimensioning of the legs and the lock slots is important. As best seen in  
27 Figures 11 and 12, the leg midsection's inner edges 54 are preferably stepped, comprising a  
28 notch 90 and a projection 91. When the legs are compressed together in the assembled shape,  
29 the notch of one leg abuts the notch of the others, forming the arrangement of Figure 12.  
30 However, the inner edges of the legs could be designed differently. For example, each could  
31 be shaped like a pointed arrow. Importantly, the critical fitting distance between one leg



1 projection 91 (Fig. 12) and the outer end 83 of a corresponding slot has been designated by  
2 reference numeral 85 (Fig. 12). This distance 85 is preferably equal to the width between  
3 inner edge 54 and ramp 69.

4 The legs are thus bound together in frictional, compressive abutting relation as in Fig.  
5 12, by compressive action of the lock 36 as it is pressed down over the legs during assembly.  
6 The variable width midsection region (i.e., the leg width between ramps 67, and edge 54) is  
7 captivated within lock slots of finite length; as the lock is pressed downwardly, with the legs  
8 properly oriented, action of the ramps 67, 69 sliding against the outermost limits of the lock  
9 slots results in compression. The legs are compressed slightly, as they are firmly drawn  
10 together by the lock. At the same time, the inner edges 54 of each leg mutually abut one  
11 another (Fig. 12). The various projections 91 (Fig. 12) abut in the mutually facing notches 90  
12 to form a stable, radially interlocking structure. The compressed legs will remain stable in  
13 this radially interlocking arrangement, with predetermined compressive forces from the  
14 properly mounted lock 36 maintaining all the parts together.

#### 15 **Assembly:**

16 Referring to Figure 9, the flat pieces should be recognized, and laid out in a flat,  
17 symmetrical arrangement prior to assembly. A prudent assembler will be cognizant of the  
18 preferred, target configuration seen in Figure 1. As seen in Figure 6, the arms 50 of each leg  
19 are first thrust into the various slots 80 of the planar lock 36, and preferably, their generally  
20 radially spaced-apart target orientation is preserved. As the legs reach upwardly and are  
21 positioned vertically, their hooks 70 may engage the tabletop 34. As the pertinent tabletop  
22 edges 40 are firmly received within the channels 72 (Fig. 10), alignment begins. The width of  
23 the leg's midsection between wedging region 53 (i.e., ramp edge 67, 69) and inner edge 54  
24 increases from top to bottom. The legs may first be arranged in a generally radially spaced  
25 apart, vertical orientation as in Figure 4. Then the lock 36 is "installed." Essentially, the legs  
26 are first thrust within the lock slots 80 and then rotated about their midsections to transform  
27 them between the orientations depicted in Figures 5 and 10. Once the legs are rotated to  
28 assume the desired orientation wherein they grasp top 34, the lock 36 may be gently pressed  
29 downwardly, until resting upon ledges 52 (Fig. 5) and forming the stable assembly. This  
30 locks or "wedges" the parts into position with its slot ends 83 (Fig. 9) being wedged against

1 the ramping surfaces 69 (Fig. 5) defined in the leg midsections. Once the lock 36 is pressed  
2 downwardly until it firmly rests upon the previously described leg ledges 52 (Fig. 4),  
3 assembly is completed, and the arrangement will remain stable and fixed.

4 **Alternative Embodiment:**

5 An alternative embodiment (i.e., the second embodiment), seen in Figures 13-21 of the  
6 drawings, comprises a chair 130. Alternatively, it can be used as a stool, a table, or a shelf.

7 Chair 130 (Figs. 20, 21) comprises a plurality of legs 132, a preferably circular top 134, and a  
8 preferably circular lock 136. In this embodiment, the lock is sized and configured somewhat  
9 like the top 134. As before, when the aforementioned planar parts are correctly assembled, a  
10 strong and dependable structure results.

11 Each leg 132 (Fig. 20) is identical. With primary reference directed to Figures 16, 20,  
12 and 21, the legs comprise a bottom foot 146, an upper arm 150, and an integral midsection  
13 148. As before, a step-like, stair-shaped wedging region 153 (Fig. 21) is formed in the  
14 midsection at the angular vertice formed by foot 146 and arm 150. Each arm 150 integrally  
15 extends angularly upwardly and outwardly from each corresponding midsection 148. An  
16 upper supporting ledge 160 supports the top 134 after assembly. The lower ledge 154  
17 supports the lock 136 in the same manner as that previously described.

18 As best seen in Figure 21, the leg midsections all comprise a wedging region 153  
19 having a pair of angled ramp portions that function, as described previously, when the legs are  
20 compressed within the lock's slot structure 139. As before, each leg 132 terminates at its top  
21 in a generally C-shaped hook 170 that captivates the top 134 upon assembly. The lock's slot  
22 structure 139, is symmetrical, in the form of a cross, and comprises four individual radially  
23 spaced apart slots 180 (Fig. 21) to fit the four legs. These slots are dimensioned carefully to  
24 frictionally and firmly receive and lock the legs as previously described. Assembly also  
25 occurs as previously described.

1           **Preferred Embodiment:**

2           A preferred embodiment is seen in Figures 22-26 of the drawings. A furniture item  
3   200, nominally shaped like a table, can also be used as a stool or shelf. Item 200 comprises a  
4   plurality of similar, flat legs 202, a preferably circular top 204, and a preferably circular lock  
5   206 that has a smaller diameter than tabletop 204. Of course, top 204 and lock 206 can be  
6   shaped or dimensioned differently, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art. In this  
7   embodiment, the lock is also sized and configured somewhat like the top 204. Once again,  
8   when the aforementioned planar parts are correctly assembled, a strong and dependable  
9   structure results. However, the lock 206 is coupled to the legs through a different  
10   arrangement. While the indicated structure is slightly different, principles of operation remain  
11   largely the same.

12          Each identical leg 202 comprises a bottom foot 208, an upper arm 210, and a locking  
13   protrusion 212 (i.e., Fig. 22), all of which integrally emanate from junction region 209. A  
14   locking recess 211 is formed within protrusion region 209 above the juncture of arm 210 and  
15   protrusion 212. As with the prior embodiments, each leg 202 terminates at its top in a  
16   generally C-shaped hook 221 (Fig. 26) that captivates the top 204 upon assembly. Unlike  
17   prior embodiments, lock 206 is not penetrated by the arms of the legs; rather, it is fitted to the  
18   abutting protrusions 212. Each protrusion 212 defines a step-like, stair-shaped wedging  
19   region 215 that tightly fits through slot structure 218 defined in lock 206. Each arm 210  
20   integrally extends angularly upwardly and outwardly from the corresponding protrusion 212.  
21   An upper supporting ledge 220 on each arm 210 jointly supports the tabletop 204 after  
22   assembly. Each locking recess 211 has a lower ledge 230. Upon assembly, the aligned  
23   ledges 230 provide a seat that supports the lock 206 after it is forcibly pressed into place.

24          As best seen in Fig. 26, the wedging region 215 comprises a straight, perpendicularly  
25   upwardly extending edge 222 defined on protrusion 212 that is spaced apart from and parallel  
26   with the legs' elongated inner edge 225. Inner edge 222 adjoins the upwardly extending,  
27   inclined protrusion edge 224 that functions as a ramp. Edge 224 extends upwardly to the flat  
28   protrusion top 226. The protrusions 212 (i.e., Fig. 26) get narrower towards their tops 226.  
29   The spaced-apart arm 210 has an inclined upper edge 228 that extends angularly upwardly  
30   from the arms' lower vertical edge portion 229 (Fig. 26). The arms' vertical edge portion 229

1 is spaced apart from and parallel with protrusion edge 222, with a flat, lower ledge 230  
2 defined therebetween.

3 The lock's slot structure 218 (Fig. 22) is symmetrical, preferably in the form of a cross,  
4 for embodiments using four legs. There are four individual, radially spaced apart slots 234  
5 (Fig. 22) to fit the four legs. These slots are dimensioned carefully to frictionally and firmly  
6 receive and lock the legs as previously described. They are dimensioned substantially the  
7 same as dimension 231 in Figure 26 so that firm locking engagement occurs when the lock is  
8 press fitted downwardly over the abutting protrusions on the radially-aligned leg structures.  
9 When pressed downwardly, the slot structure edges 224 first penetrate slot structure 218, and  
10 as pressure continues, the lock is frictionally snap-fitted in firm compressive engagement  
11 between aligned, coplanar legs whose protrusions 212 occupy the lock slots. The lock comes  
12 to rest upon lower ledge 230 within recess 211 (Fig. 26). Additionally, each lock 206  
13 comprises radially spaced apart, peripheral notches 240 that are aligned with individual slots  
14 234 (Fig. 22). In assembly, the lock notches 240 firmly receive and abut arm edges 229 (Fig.  
15 26) previously described, to create further frictional locking forces upon assembly. The solid  
16 body region of the locks between the peripheral notches 240 and the slots 218 is wedged into  
17 recess 211, overcoming predetermined yieldable forces from gradual tightening as the  
18 apparatus rides over incline 224 during assembly. When pressed far enough into engagement,  
19 the lock rests upon the ledge 230 provided by each leg.

20 From the foregoing, it will be seen that this invention is one well adapted to obtain all  
21 the ends and objects herein set forth, together with other advantages which are inherent to the  
22 structure.

23 It will be understood that certain features and subcombinations are of utility and may  
24 be employed without reference to other features and subcombinations. This is contemplated  
25 by and is within the scope of the claims.

26 As many possible embodiments may be made of the invention without departing from  
27 the scope thereof; it is to be understood that all matter herein set forth or shown in the  
28 accompanying drawings is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

29 WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:  
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